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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/530,319	11/05/2005	Guenther Hoernig	10191/3753	3633
26646 7590 02/18/2009 KENYON & KENYON LLP ONE BROADWAY NEW YORK, NY 10004				
EXAMINER				
PRICE, CARL D				
ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER		
3749				
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02/18/2009		PAPER		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/530,319

Applicant(s)

HOENIG ET AL.

Examiner

Carl D. Price

Art Unit

3749

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 01/05/2009 (RCE).
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 11, 12, 14-18, 20 and 22 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 11, 12, 14-18, 20 and 2 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB008)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on **01/05/2009** has been entered.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments with respect to **claims 11, 12, 14-18, 20 and 22** have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Applicant has amended the claims to be of a scope not previously considered. Consistent with applicant's argument that the prior art relied on in the previous office action fail to show, disclose and/or teach certain aspects of applicant's invention now recited in the claims filed on **06/11/2008**, applicant has amended the claims to include at least the following:

Claim 11. (Currently Amended)

An afterburner for afterburning a residual gas from at least one of a reforming process and a fuel cell process, comprising:
at least one nozzle to meter fuel and the residual gas into a combustion chamber;
at least one device for providing an air supply;
a heat-resistant, open-pore ceramic foam for at least partially filling the combustion chamber; **and**
an ignition device one of installed and formed in a ceramic foam,
wherein the ceramic foam includes silicon carbide.

In response to the prior art of record cited in the previous examiner's action and in support of the scope of the invention now presented in the amended claims, applicant argues the following:

"Foerster et al. do not disclose, or even suggest, all of the claimed features of claim 11, as presented. Nowhere do Foerster et al. disclose an ignition device one of installed and formed in the ceramic foam. Indeed, the Figure of Foerster et al. plainly shows a burner 1 that is outside of a flame guiding tube 4. Therefore, Foerster et al. do not disclose, or even suggest, the feature of *an ignition device one of installed and formed in the ceramic foam*, as provided for in the context of claim 11, as presented."

"In addition, Tabata et al. also do not disclose, or even suggest, the feature of an ignition device one of installed and formed in the ceramic foam, and thus, fail to cure this critical deficiency. In this regard, Figure 3 of Tabata et al. merely indicates a spark plug 8 that is outside of an oxidation catalyst mat 2. Therefore, Tabata et al. also do not disclose, or even suggest, the feature of an ignition device one of installed and formed in the ceramic foam, as provided for in the context of claim 11, as presented."

"Further, Shimoda et al. also do not disclose, or even suggest, the feature of an ignition device one of installed and formed in the ceramic foam, and thus, fail to cure this critical deficiency. In this regard, Shimoda et al. merely indicate particular material combinations for an exhaust emission control device. (Shimoda et al., I[0010]). Therefore, Shimoda et al. also do not disclose, or even suggest, the feature of an ignition device one of installed and formed in the ceramic foam, as provided for in the context of claim 11, as presented."

In response to applicant's arguments against the references individually, one cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on combinations of references. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); *In re Merck & Co.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986).

In response to applicant's argument(s) directed to the prior art previously relied on, and in response to the scope of the invention now set forth in the presently amended claims, the following examiner's action now relies on the prior art reference of **US 6003305 (Martin et al.)**. Most notably, with regard to the now claimed invention, **US 6003305 (Martin et al)** shows and discloses an exhaust gas afterburner including a ceramic foam matrix, an oxidizer inlet 17, a supplemental fuel stream 5 and wherein a catalytic section 31 includes a resistive heating element or " glow plug" that protrudes into matrix 14a.

Accordingly, while applicant's arguments have been carefully considered, applicant's claims do not patentably distinguish applicant's invention over the prior art of record.

See the examiner's action herein below.

Drawings

The drawings are objected to under 37 CFR 1.83(a). The drawings must show every feature of the invention specified in the claims. Therefore, the "glow plug" (claim 20) and "the at least one nozzle includes one of a swirl nozzle and a multi-orifice nozzle" (claim 22) must be shown or the feature(s) canceled from the claim(s). No new matter should be entered.

Corrected drawing sheets in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d) are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. Any amended replacement drawing sheet should include all of the figures appearing on the immediate prior version of the sheet, even if only one figure is being amended. The figure or figure number of an amended drawing should not be labeled as "amended." If a drawing figure is to be canceled, the appropriate figure must be removed from the replacement sheet, and where necessary, the remaining figures must be renumbered and appropriate changes made to the brief description of the several views of the drawings for consistency. Additional replacement sheets may be necessary to show the renumbering of the remaining figures. Each drawing sheet submitted after the filing date of an application must be labeled in the top margin as either "Replacement Sheet" or "New Sheet" pursuant to 37 CFR 1.121(d). If the changes are not accepted by the examiner, the applicant will be notified and informed of any required corrective action in the next Office action. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Claim Objections

Claims 12 and 15 are objected to under 37 CFR 1.75(c), as being of improper dependent form for failing to further limit the subject matter of a previous claim. Applicant is required to cancel the claim(s), or amend the claim(s) to place the claim(s) in proper dependent form, or rewrite the claim(s) in independent form. More specifically, claim 12 merely states that the "afterburner" is to be used "for a chemical reformer intended for procurement of hydrogen". This amounts to merely a statement of intended use, or a method limitation, for the claimed afterburner apparatus, which does not impart structure necessary for performing the intended use. In re Sinex, 309 F.2d 488, 492, 135 USPQ 302, 305 (CCPA 1962) (statement of intended use in an apparatus claim did not distinguish over the prior art apparatus). Similarly, claim 15 lacks structure associated with the ceramic foam such that it might operate according to the method step or used in a manner where it "can be heated electrically".

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 11, 12, 14-18, 20 and 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claim 11 is vague since the recitation "an ignition device one of installed and formed the ceramic foam" is grammatically insufficient. It would appear applicant is, for example, attempting to claim - an ignition device which is arranged as one of being installed in and formed integrally with the ceramic foam".

Claims 12 and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being incomplete for omitting essential elements, such omission amounting to a gap between the elements. See MPEP § 2172.01.

The omitted elements are:

- Structure for permitting the "afterburner" to be "for a chemical reformer intended for procurement of hydrogen" (claim 12).
- Structure associated with the ceramic foam such that it "can be heated electrically".

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later

invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claims 11, 12, 14-18, 20 and 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **US 6003305 (Martin et al)** in view of **US 20010028867 (Shimoda et al)**.

US 6003305 (Martin et al) shows and discloses an exhaust gas afterburner including a ceramic foam matrix, an oxidizer inlet 17, a fuel stream 5 and wherein a catalytic section 31 includes a resistive heating element or "glow plug" (30) that protrudes into matrix 14a.

US 6003305 (Martin et al) discloses and shows:

(6) An engine exhaust tube 43 for directing engine exhaust stream 3 is coupled to oxidizer inlet 17. Depending on the characteristics of engine exhaust stream 3, it may be advantageous to add an air stream 4 to supply additional reactant oxygen, as well as a supplemental fuel stream 5 to supply reactant fuel. In such circumstances, an air supply tube 44 and a supplemental fuel tube 45 may be coupled to inlet 17 or may be coupled to a port through matrix shell 22a so as to bypass a portion of matrix 14a. Air stream 4 may be pre-heated by incorporating a heat exchanger (not shown) into air supply tube 44.

(8) **Matrix 14a** comprises a bed of solid, heat-resistant media through which process stream 9 passes. Matrix 14a encompasses a bed of any ceramic, metal, or other heat-resistant media, including: balls, preferably 3/4" diameter; saddles, preferably 0.5" to 1.5" nominal size; pall rings; foam, preferably having a void fraction of approximately 90% and about ten to thirty pores per inch; and honeycomb.

(12) Heater 28 may comprise an electric arc ignitor, a catalytic section 31 (discussed herein below) or, preferably, a resistive heating element or "glow plug" that protrudes into matrix 14a. Alternatively, heater 28 may be formed by an electrically conductive portion 15, preferably a metal foam, within matrix 14, through which electricity may pass so as to enable portion 15 to function simultaneously as a resistance heating element and as a portion of the reaction matrix. The electrically conductive portion 15 may be formed in any shape that is conducive to proper heat transfer and electrical function, including for example, an annular loop, an inner core, a planar layer and the like.

(14) As used in this specification and in the appended claims, the terms "heating the matrix" and "heating at least a portion of the matrix" includes heating matrix 14a and directly heating process stream 9, which in turn heats matrix 14a. Moreover, "heater 28" as used in this specification, and the terms "heater" and "heating" as used in the appended claims, refer to any device or method of increasing temperature of the matrix, or increasing

the temperature or **igniting process stream 9** or other streams, including but not limited to employing the **resistive heating element, glow plug**, electric arc ignitor, conductive portion 15, and catalytic portion 31 described in this application.

U.S. Patent

Dec. 21, 1999

Sheet 1 of 12

6,003,305

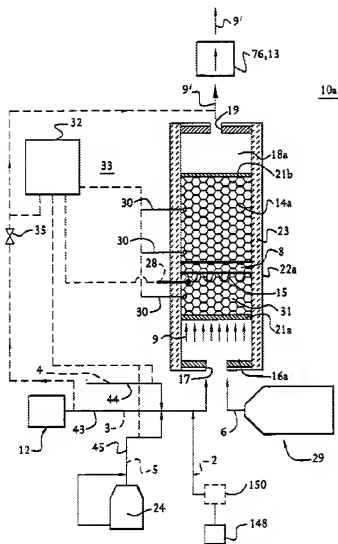


FIG. 1

US 6003305 (Martin et al) shows and discloses the invention substantially as set forth in the claims with possible exception to:

- an open pore ceramic foam having silicon carbide having a platinum catalyst.

US 20010028867 (Shimoda et al) teaches, from applicant's same catalytic reactor field of endeavor, forming "...heat-resistant porous bodies having communicating pores, a cell-sealed type ceramic honeycomb (400 cells/in.sup.2) of cordierite, and a *ceramic foam of silicon carbide* were prepared. Using these heat -resistant porous bodies, exhaust emission control devices were prepared by the same method as of Example 1, and evaluated. Table 5 shows the amounts of platinum supported on the heat -resistant porous bodies based on 100 parts by weight of the mixture of copper oxide and aluminum oxide, and the results of evaluation. The copper oxide used had a grain size of 1.1 .mu.m."

In regard to claims **11, 12, 14-18, 20** and **22**, for the purpose of providing a suitable alternative high temperature heat and corrosion resistant porous ceramic foam material, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art to form the **US 6003305 (Martin et al)** porous member of a platinum coated ceramic foam having silicon carbide, in view of the teaching of **US 20010028867 (Shimoda et al)**. Furthermore, in regard to claims **14-18, 20** and **22**, type of nozzle used to distribute fuel into the porous structure would necessarily depend on numerous interrelated design parameters for any one given burner apparatus, such as the overall size and shape of the apparatus, the actual composition of fuel burned, desired operating temperatures, etc. to operate a foamed ceramic combustor of the type represented by **US 6003305 (Martin et al)** with either a swirl nozzle or multi-orifice nozzle, can be viewed as nothing more than mere matters of choice in design absent e showing of any new or unexpected results produced therefrom over the prior art of record.

Conclusion

See the attached USPTO for, 892 for prior art made of record and not relied upon which is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

US 5829248 (Clifton):

(14) The preferred material for the monolith thermal oxidizer-catalytic converter stack is reticulated or foam ceramic with 10 pores per inch or more, but is not limited to this

configuration or material, but can also be honeycomb or cell structured with multiple small passageways extending through the material, all passageways in parallel, with thin walls separating individual passageways. Materials for the monolith stack are not limited to ceramics of various types, but can also be fabricated from other refractory materials, from metal, or metal composites, or metal alloys.

(20) In a preferred embodiment for diesel powered mobile vehicles, a fuel supply system consisting of fuel pump or pumps, filters, valves, and injection nozzle or nozzles supplies diesel fuel to a combustion chamber where it is mixed with preheated exhaust gas from the pollution source. The **fuel source** is not limited to diesel fuel, but can include gasoline, various grades of fuel oil, propane, methane, natural gas or electricity. Appropriate fuel delivery means and control means appropriate to the particular fuel source deliver fuel to the combustion region. An ignition system ignites the fuel-exhaust gas mixture. A **preferred embodiment for an ignition system** is an electrical spark ignition system consisting of one or more spark sources with spark electrodes located within the combustion region, but is **not limited to spark ignition** sources and can be **hot surface ignitors, hot wires, glow plugs**, flash lamp ignitor systems, laser ignitor systems, microwave ignitor systems, or pilot gas ignitor systems.

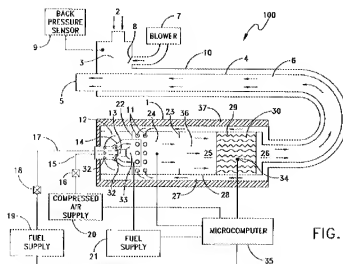
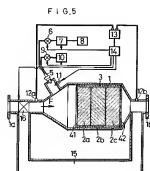


FIG. 1

US 4450682 (Sato et al):

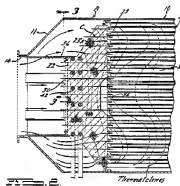
(21) The carbon particulates contained within the exhaust gas which is introduced within the casing 1 are caught by the filter member 2 and cleaned exhaust gas is discharged into the exhaust pipe E. As the volume of the carbon particulates caught by the filter member 2 is gradually increased, the differential pressure between the upper stream side of the filter member 2 and the downstream side thereof is increased. When the differential pressure reaches a predetermined value, the differential pressure detector 13 generates electrical signals to operate the control circuit 14. Then, electric current is supplied to the electromagnetic valve 16, **the glow plug 11, the fuel pump 7, the air pump 10, and the electromagnetic valves 6 and 9.**

U.S. Patent May 20, 1984 Sheet 4 of 5 4,450,682



US 4744216 (Roe et al):

U.S. Patent May 17, 1988 Sheet 2 of 1 4,744,216



(14) Preferably the resistance heating means is energized to provide 800-1100 watts of heating, the resistance heating means being supplied with an electrical current of about 20 amps at a voltage of about 45. Advantageously the ceramic foam body contains a washcoat thereon comprising a catalyst (palladium plus tungsten) for reducing the ignition temperature of said siphon particulate collection to about 400.degree.-800.degree. F.

(13) The ignition assembly D ignites the siphoned collection of particulates in the open cell body by use of a much smaller energy supply. To this end, electrical resistance wires 42 are

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cast-in-place or embedded within a radially centralized portion of the **open cell body** adjacent to the entrance surface 30. The electrical resistance wires 42 when energized are effective to heat the body C during regeneration to a temperature to ignite the siphoned collection. The wires are here designed for a power supply of 20 amps and 45 volts from an alternator of the automobile, and deliver 800-1100 watts of heating. During energization of the electrical heating wires 42, the exhaust flow is bypassed around the filter trap B and **open cell body C** by operation of valve 20. A pump 43 is actuated to provide a flow of **oxygen carrying gas, such as air**, at a low flow rate of 1.5 to 10 cfm through the body C. This flow rate contrasts sharply with the normal flow rate of **exhaust gas** which fluxuates in the range of 100-1500 cfm.

US 4523935 (Takagi et al):

(36) When the ceramic structure is formed by porous ceramic composed of a ceramic skeleton having a three-dimensional network structure and having open type cells communicated with the outside and when said metallic body is an electric heater, there is provided a ceramic structure for purifying exhaust gas which can effectively remove fine carbon powder and the like from the exhaust gas derived from, for example, an internal combustion engine, such as a diesel engine, and which can be efficiently regenerated by burning out the fine carbon powder deposited in the ceramic structure at a low power consumption. The fine carbon powder deposited around the electric heater is locally and efficiently heated to an ignition temperature by the electric heater. Thereafter, the combustion is maintained by the heat of combustion of the carbon powder. Thus, the power consumption of the electric heater is minimized.

Fig. 3

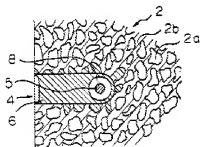
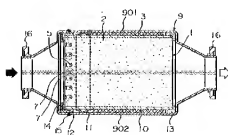


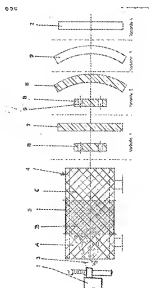
Fig. 4



DE003732656A1 shows and discloses a burner gaseous fossil fuels, with a baffle located ahead of the burner that causes vortices in the combustion gases, in which a flame guiding tube (4) surrounding the burner flame (3), and made of an at least **partially open pored foamed ceramic material**, is located between the burner (1) and the baffle (2). The flame guiding tube (4) has three zones (A, B, C) of differing porosity, with the two outer zones (A, C) having

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essentially the same porosity, and the central zone (B) have a lesser porosity and being provided with a closed outer skin. A disc of open-pored foamed ceramic material may be provided in the passage of the **flame guiding tube (4)**. Between the flame guiding tube (4) and the baffle (6, 7), another plate, of smaller extent than the baffle (6, 7), is located as a scattering plate (8); it may be provided with penetrations (9) for passage of the combustion gas, or be made of **foamed ceramic**. The parts may be made of a **catalytic material** (in the sense of effecting the conversion of noxious substances in the flue gas), or **coated with a material with such a catalytic effect**.



JP 59-131816 teaches, from applicant's same catalytic combustion field of endeavor field of endeavor, operating a foamed ceramic catalytic burner as an afterburner for consuming fuel produced in a **hydrocarbon gas reformer**.

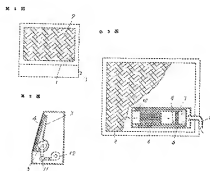
JP 59-131816 discloses:

ABSTRACT:

CONSTITUTION: A **reforming unit 5** for **reforming hydrocarbon gas** and an **oxidation catalyst mat 4** for burning reformed gas are provided and the reforming unit 5 is held between the oxidation catalyst mat 4 and its rear surface panel 3. As reforming catalyst 6, **there is applied a catalyst** in which nickel, cobalt, iron, alkaline and alkaline earth, **platinum** etc. are held on an integrally formed body composed of grid-shaped or honeycomb-shaped multi-layered thin wall section made of non-organic heat resistant material such as alumina, silica and cordierite **and the like**. As the oxidation **catalyst mat**

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4, there are provided a wool- shaped non-organic **heat resistant material such as** alumina, **silica** etc. or material having simple metal or composite metals of iron, chromium, cobalt, manganese, **platinum** etc. held in **foamed metal, foamed ceramic** etc.



US 5771683 A

TITLE: Active porous medium after treatment control system

The **foam member 30** may be made of any of a variety of known **conventional high temperature porous foams**, preferably of high temperature thermal shock and oxidation resistant metallic or ceramic composition. For example, the foam member 30 may be formed of zirconia, alumina, silicon nitride, silicon carbide or other similar materials. If the foam member 30 is formed of an **electrically conductive ceramic material, such as silicon carbide**, it can serve as one electrode of an ignition system for igniting the fuel-air mixture in the chamber 30, as described below in greater detail.

US 4777152 A

TITLE: **Porous silicon carbide sinter** and its production

Further, with respect to **porous sinters** having pores of a relatively larger sectional area, Japanese Patent Laid-Open No. 122016/1983, for example, discloses a process for producing an **electrically heat-generative silicon carbide** filter, comprising impregnating a polymer foam material with a **silicon carbide-based slurry**, eliminating said polymer foam material by heat treatment to **form a silicon carbide-based skeletal structure**, subjecting said structure to the primary baking in argon gas at a temperature of 1,900.degree. to 2,300.degree. C., subjecting it to the secondary baking in nitrogen gas at a pressure of 1 to 200 atm and a temperature of 1,600.degree. to 2,100.degree. C., and forming a heat-resistant electrode on each end of the structure to make it possible to pass an electric current therethrough, and Japanese Patent Laid-Open No. 81905/1973 discloses a process for producing a **porous ceramic material**, comprising impregnating an organic foam with a slurry containing a finely divided organic material, drying the foam thus impregnated, and baking the dried product, wherein the foam is impregnated

with the slurry, after it is treated so that the particulate material in the slurry may adhere to the surface of the foam structure.”

US 5117482:

TITLE: Porous ceramic body electrical resistance fluid heater

“A highly desirable ceramic for this invention is one which is electrically conductive with a positive temperature coefficient of resistivity, high temperature resistant, chemically inert, and has low density and high thermal conductivity. One example of such a desirable porous ceramic material for this invention is silicon carbide, SiC, which is intrinsically electrically conducting, i.e. without reliance on added materials for electrical conductivity, and embodies the other noted attributes. Silicon carbide can be produced by fusing sand and coke at a temperature above about 4000.degree. F. to form large crystals of silicon carbide which are then crushed to provide smaller grains primarily for extensive use as an abrasive, in the range from 100-1000 mesh. However, silicon carbide finds other uses such as high temperature semiconductors and cathodes, and will withstand high temperatures to its decomposition temperature of about 4200.degree. F. Silicon carbide may be produced as self-bonded low density and high density silicon carbide foams. Low density silicon carbide foam has a density of about 17 lbs./ft.³ with a 90% porosity, and high density silicon carbide foam has a density of about 33 lbs./ft.³ with 80% porosity. Also, various additive metals in small particle form may be added to a mass of silicon carbide crystals to increase crystal to crystal bonding or modify the electrical characteristics of all or a part of the sintered body. A high desirable electrical P.T.C. porous silicon carbide body may be closely matched in electrical and physical characteristics not only to its function of being utilized as an electrical heater for a fluid passing therethrough, but also matched to specific fluids. Silicon carbide has been found to be desirably inert to various hot chemical process fluids which are reactive to other porous body materials when rapidly heated to high temperatures while in contact with the porous body material. A preferred silicon carbide body of commensurate strength and electrical conductivity has a porosity in the range of from about 30% to about 50%.

USPTO CUSTOMER CONTACT INFORMATION

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Carl D. Price whose telephone number is (571) 272-4880. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday between 9:00am-5:30pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Steven B. McAllister can be reached on (571) 272-6785. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/CARL D. PRICE/

Primary Examiner, Art Unit 3749